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Moutrie's
Advertisement
below

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

August 22, 1922, Temperature 77.

Barometer 29.57

Rainfall 1.38 inch

Humidity 98.

August 22, 1922, Temperature 82.

No. 18,651

二拜禮

號二十一月八日二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922.

日十三月六庚王次歲年—十國民華中

PRICE, \$2.00 Per Month.

Tel. No. 22.



On a hot summer's day

In a comfortable hammock, with a Victrola by your side playing your favorite music. That's the best way of resting your mind and body.

You can have many such days at home, or away with the Victrola.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Exclusive

Agents:



YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

SILK HOSIERY

Everwear
Hosiery

"EVERWEAR"
"PHOENIX"

PURE SILK HOSE
For GENTS and LADIES.



"INTERWOVEN"
SILK SOCKS

wear proof

The most Durable Fine Socks
sold at

YEE SANG FAT CO.

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"
EDISON MUSIC STORE 1st Floor, Powell's Building

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Topes, etc.

Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY,
13-30, Shaukiwan Road.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of Woolen Blights, Jerseys, Sweaters &
all kinds of Underwear.
No. 16-18, Causeway Bay. Telephone 1301.
Manager: YEUNG POK WAN.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHIRT CO.

Head Office: 79 Wyndham Street, 2nd Floor.

(Opposite Central Police Station.) Tel. 4166.

Dealers in all kinds of High-class Silk Shirts,

Collars, Neckties and Pyjamas for Gentlemen

AND ALSO

Cheviots, Skirts, Wraps, Scarfs, Vests, and Night-gowns for Ladies

ALSO MADE TO ORDER.

Moderate Price. PROMPT DELIVERY.

Manager: EMILIO LAGE.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE AND WAR DEBTS.

A "MATIN" REPORT.

PARIS, August 21.

M. Lauterbourg, minister of finance has declared that if a moratorium be granted to Germany, France is determined to demand necessary guarantees. The *Matin* states that M. Poincaré when in London assured the representatives of states who are debtors to France that France will not demand payment of their debts whatever the result of the Balfour note.

PARIS, August 22.

M. Poincaré embarked on a maze of figures, showing that after allowing for deficits the commercial balance France paid abroad to the end of last year was fifty-four milliards of paper francs, whereas Germany with a larger population and without devastated provinces had not paid thirty-two milliards. France at present did not contemplate demanding the payment of the amounts owing to her by her allies and until the German debt was recovered it would be impossible for her to discharge her debt to Britain. He suggested that interallied debts should shortly be discussed at a conference of all concerned.

"OUR DEMANDS SHALL BE SATISFIED."

M. Poincaré said that the French Government adhered to the scheme of positive pledges submitted to the London conference. He hinted at the eventuality of France being reduced to taking pledges without the co-operation of the Allies but declared that she would only keep them until Germany had consented to comply with her engagements. He concluded: "We are neither Neros nor Bismarcks. We only ask to remain allies of our allies and friends of our friends and to resume with yesterday's enemies peaceful and courteous relations but we stipulate that our reparations demands shall be satisfied and they shall be."

UNCONVECTED HUNS.

LET OFF STEAM.

BERLIN, August 22.

"Hoch Hindenburg" and "Deutschland ueber alles," mingled with vociferous cheering, marked an unprecedented demonstration at the station at Munich on the occasion of the arrival of Hindenburg from Berlin. General Bothmar in a speech of welcome congratulated Hindenburg on holding out to the last when perfidious treason threw over the unbeaten army. The Fieldmarshal replied briefly, exhorting his hearers to do their duty. The imperial Government had previously made representations to Bavaria forbidding the Reichswehr to participate in demonstrations. The latter have not advanced beyond the vocal and flag-wagging stage except in the case of a correspondent of a radical newspaper who was mishandled and rescued by the police.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A PLAN TO MAKE PEACE.

LONDON, August 21.

In response to a suggestion from the British, French, and Italian high commissioners at Constantinople, Britain has notified the French and Italian governments of its agreement in principle to holding a conference at Venice between the high commissioners and representatives of Greece and Turkey with a view to settling the Graeco-Turkish conflict. It probably will not assemble before the end of September.

GERMANY AND BAVARIA.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

BERLIN, August 21.

The newspapers state that the members of the German cabinet and the Bavarian delegates have agreed with regard to the dispute about the laws and the defence of the republic. The delegates have returned to Munich, where the decision now lies.

NOVA SCOTIA MINE STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS OPEN.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, August 21.

All the pumping and maintenance employees of the mines in southern Cape Breton have returned to work pending wage negotiations which the Premier has guaranteed will be resumed on Tuesday.

THE MARK.

5000 TO THE POUND.

LONDON, August 22.

The foreign exchanges are better. Marks were 4,350 and finished about 5,000.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 13/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/6 13/16.

BIG RUBBER COMBINE.

AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 21.

An outline is given in the *Financier* of an American proposal to organize an international plantation rubber company. It amounts to a plan of co-operation between the producing industry and American financial interests. It is proposed to form a corporation called "Rubber Plantations, Limited," to be registered in London, with an authorized capital of fifty millions sterling, to acquire estates in each of the rubber growing countries. These to be operated through agents as at present, with a possible re-grouping of interests to secure efficiency and economy. The services of any agents affected by such re-grouping will be utilized wherever possible. Otherwise they will be compensated. Representatives of the plantation rubber industry are invited to confer with the American interests, including the rubber manufacturers, with regard to the situation. This last proposal, if no more, is likely to be accepted. It has already been sympathetically considered by the council of the Rubber Growers' Association.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

NOT TO BE GENERAL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 21.

Mr. Stone, president of the engineers' union, and Mr. Robertson, president of the firemen's union, assert there is no danger of the four transportation brotherhoods being drawn into the strike. Should the negotiations come to an end the shopmen's strike must fall.

DOUBLE TRAIN SMASH.

AT GRAVESEND.

LONDON, August 22.

Three were killed and fifteen injured, two seriously, in a twofold railway accident to workmen's trains near Gravesend. A train had halted to set down passengers when an engine from the contrary direction dashed into them. Help was being rendered when another train charged into the rear of the first train, inflicting further casualties.

DIRTY WORK.

EXPRESS TRAIN OVERTURNED BY TAMPERING WITH RAILS.

CHICAGO, August 22.

As the result of some unknown persons removing the spikes from the rails an empty passenger train bound from New York to Chicago travelling at fifty miles an hour overturned killing the driver and fireman. The authorities offer a thousand dollars reward for the discovery of the miscreants.

AMERICAN COAL INDUSTRIES.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to carry out President Harding's suggestions for a sweeping investigation of the coal industry. A committee composed of nine with an salary of ten thousand dollars each will report in January.

IT'S AN ILL WIND.

U.S. STRIKES CAUSE COAL BOOM IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 22.

Up to date the American and Canadian coal orders received in South Wales total two million tons. Available supplies have been taken up for a month. Enquiries are now being made for other sorts. The best Admirable rates are quoted at thirty-one shillings a ton.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

BY A SWED.

STOCKHOLM, August 22.

Arne Borg swam a thousand yards in 18 minutes and 15 3/5 seconds. This is a world's record.

COUNTY CRICKET.

TWO VICTORIES.

LONDON, August 22.

Essex Gloucestershire won by six wickets. Notts won by one wicket and 28.

FLYING DOWN TO RIO.

MIAMI (Florida), August 22.

A big seaplane has left for the Bahamas. An attempt is being made to fly to Rio de Janeiro.

THE DOLLAR
DIRECTORY CO.
5 Wyndham St.
PUBLISHERS
OF:
HONGKONG
DOLLAR
DIRECTORY
TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

Tel. No. 22.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Just great! —for Golf and Walking PHILLIPS RUBBERS

"PRESIDENT" Soles and Heels are light and invisible in wear.

"MILITARY" Soles and Heels are heavier and stronger for rough wear.

WE NOW HAVE A STOCK OF THESE IN ALL SIZES.

MACKINTOSH
a co. ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

COOKROAUCHES are a constant danger to you—they spread dangerous diseases by contaminating your food. Rid your home of them.

BEETLE VIRUS will do it.

It is efficient and simple to use—try a tin.

Price 70 cents.

SOLD BY
THE PHARMACY
22 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

OUR EXTRAORDINARY



NOW PROCEEDING

PRICES CUT DRastically.

Wonderful Bargains.

SEIZE your OPPORTUNITIES when you see them. Visit This Sale TO-DAY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

ECONOMY IN COAL.
Fusible Lump Coal stands for economy in Coal value. All Lump Coals have a large percentage of dust which are PRACTICALLY WASTE. The dust in FUSIBLE Lump turns into Lump as soon as they are cast into boilers. Fusible Lump coal burns gassily and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

BRING IT IN CO.
Coal Merchants & Contractors. 51, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 1000. Cable address "Eldrance".
Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon. Manager K. G. LEUNG.
We stock in our godown 12 grades of other Fusible Coal.

ROYAL SILK STORE.

Just Received New Consignment of Benares Real Gold and Silver BROCADE for Trimming Dresses, Shoes and Scarfs.

We are the Only Dealers for the above Articles & Invite Your Inspection.

D. CHELLARAM, 364, Queen's Road Central.

THE YUEN WO STORE.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

Undertaken here received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1922.

at 12 o'clock (noon)
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern

Motor Launch "Enrica."

(built of steel)

Length overall 50' 0"

Breadth moulded 11' 6"

Depth moulded 3' 6"

Draft 18' to 19'

D.W. capacity on above draft 3 tons

Speed 8½ knots

Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors

each 30 H.P.

Installed with Electric light

On view at Cheong Lee's yard

(Shaukiwan)

For further particulars and inspection orders apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ON

FRIDAY, August 25, 1922.

at 12 o'clock (noon),

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Motorboat "Kolking"

(built of teak)

Length overall 20' 7"

Breadth 7' 10"

Draft (approx) 18'

Elgin Kelvin Parson Motor

On view off Ab King's Slipway

(Cheung Kai Tsui).

For further particulars and inspection orders apply to

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 15, 1922.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ANOTHER GLIDER RECORD.

LONDON, August 20th.
The epoch-making character of the flights achieved by motorless aeroplanes, or sailplanes, in the Rhone Hills of Germany, is clearly shown by the details received. Heintzen, a young engineering student, accomplished his two hours' flight in a one-decker sailplane, the largest machine at the meeting, when competing for a prize of 100,000 marks offered by the German aeroplane industry. He cruised in all directions, at a height of six hundred feet, for an hour and three-quarters, passing the starting point repeatedly and then flew over six miles in a straight line, eventually making a perfect landing. Another pilot flew over an hour.

These planes, describable as air yachts, are designed to utilise the wind for ascending, descending and advancing with or against the wind.

Heintzen subsequently declared that a longer flight was not now a matter of the machine, but of nerve, on which a great strain is put.

FEDERATION OF COTTON TRADE UNIONS ABANDONED.

LONDON, August 20th.
The attempt to federate all the Cotton Trade Unions has been abandoned.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Mimio, from Shanghai.

Kiyoshi Mitsuyoshi, Nihonosokai

Miyoshikan, from Nagasaki.

Kinsen Steamer Glenbig Ewo, from

Shanghai.

Messagerie for Shu-kin-ya Chaffur,

Chinois Andre Lebon, from Shanghai.

3037, from Shanghai.

Mak-wai Ping-an Hotel, from Peking.

3555, from Yokohama.

Wing-kuang Quing-ien Victoria Street,

from Yokohama.

Lin-yim-chia No. 7 Leung-fue Terrace,

from Shanghai.

Dong-song-ye Dahdoe Ye-ling chay,

from Shanghai.

2544, from Peking.

Kwong-shan-shong, from Yokohama.

Chi-sam, from Amoy.

Yat-sun Tat sing, from Amoy.

Ko-chee-ga/c Great Eastern Hotel,

from Amoy.

TH. KRING, &

Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 17, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA-CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in

E. & E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Abbas Kavalnam, from Pehu.

Brungral Hotel Co., from Saigon.

Desperado, from Liverpool.

Dinnenski, from Greenock.

Dinslaw, from Birkenhead.

M. E. F. AIREY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 17, 1922.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in

stroke or drowsiness. Chemist and Dispenser Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should

always be on hand. For sale by all

Chemists and Stores keepers.

INTIMATIONS**JUST RECEIVED****SUTTON'S**

Special Collection of
VEGETABLE and FLOWER
SEEDS

arranged for

HONGKONG

at \$10, \$8, \$5 and \$3 per tin.

GRACA & CO.
Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage
Stamps, Artistic Post Cards,
Tins, &c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520. Hongkong

SHOE MAKERS.
(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER.

**REMARKABLE BIGAMY
STORY.****ACCOMMODATING ENGLISHMAN
AND HIS FOREIGN "WIVES."**

The extraordinary case in which a married man confessed to going through the marriage ceremony with a number of foreign women with the suggested object of enabling them to acquire British nationality, again came before Mr. Chester Jones at Bow Street Police Court recently. The prisoner, Arthur Lazarus, aged 31, described as a kitchen porter, was originally arrested on a charge of failing to report to the police in accordance with the requirements of the Aliens Act; and he was subsequently accused of bigamously marrying a French girl, named Marguerite Marie Passe, at the Lambeth Registry Office in January, 1921, his wife, Alice Lazarus, whom he married in 1916, being then and now alive.

Mr. C.R.V. Wallace conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Detective-Inspector Eveleigh deposed that when the prisoner was told that he would be charged with bigamy he made a voluntary statement, in which he mentioned that he was then out of work, but had been employed at various hotels in the West End. He continued:

A few weeks before Christmas, 1921, I was in a public-house in the West end. I got into conversation with a man there. He said to me, "Can you find an Englishman to marry a foreign girl?" He did not say for what purpose, but I had my own opinion. He said, "If you can find an Englishman to do it will receive £20 for it." He asked me if I was an Englishman, and I said "Yes." As a matter of fact I was born in Russia, of Russian parents, and was brought to this country when I was four months old. I have lived here ever since. As I saw there was money in it, I said I would do it. The man accepted my offer, and handed me some papers among which was an identity book, I believe, in the name of a foreign girl. I cannot remember her name. I took these papers to a registrar's office and arranged for the marriage to take place in three days. I think the registrar's office was in Marybone. I cannot remember the name I gave, but I remember saying my address was Union Street, Marylebone. I have never lived there. Immediately after the marriage ceremony was performed I left the girl, and never stayed with her. After the ceremony I was handed £20 by one of the witnesses to the marriage. I was not asked for a receipt, and did not give one. About a week after this I met the same man, and he asked me if I would marry another foreign girl, and offered me £12 if I would do so. I first objected to the amount, but he pleaded that he was hard up, and I agreed to do it for that amount. He handed me some papers in the name of a foreign girl, together with £3, of which £2 14s. 6d. was for the licence and the balance for expenses. I should add that I received £3 in connection with the first marriage, in addition to the £20. I cannot remember which registrar's office I went to on the second occasion, nor can I remember the girl's name, nor the name I gave. After the marriage was over the same person handed me £12 outside the registrar's office, and she went off with the man who paid me the £12. I have not seen her since.

About two or three weeks later a short man, a friend of the previous man, asked me to marry another foreign girl. This man knew I had already married two other foreign girls. He offered me £15 if I would do so. This took place in a public-house in the West End. As in the previous two cases, he handed me the girl's papers and £3 for fees. The marriage took place, and I received the agreed sum immediately after the ceremony. I have not seen the girl since. In all I have married about six or seven foreign women in the way described, and received sums varying from £12 to £20 for each marriage. I do not remember in what order these marriages took place, but they were carried out in the following registrar's offices: Lambeth, Marylebone, Shepherd's Bush, Paddington, Holborn, and St. George's, Hanover square. I used names merely as they occurred to me. These marriages were arranged at the request of three different men, who were all friends. None of them are British subjects. Before I took up marrying these women I was witness to a marriage between a man who gave the name of Marshall and a foreign woman whose name I don't remember. This took place at St. Pancras Registrar's Office, on Jan. 15, 1921. This was about a week before I married a woman in the name of Let. On Nov. 19, 1921, I married an Englishwoman named Alice Chipcham, at St. Pancras Registrar's Office. I then gave my correct name, viz., Arthur Lazarus. My wife left me about two months later, and went off with a Chinaman. We were then living in

**THACKERAY'S SCHOOL
DAYS.****A BISHOP'S MEMORIES.**

The Bishop of Gloucester has written an interesting account of the relations between Thackeray and his school, Charterhouse, in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. He does not agree with the popular idea that Thackeray was unhappy at the school. Thackeray, although no sportsman, was popular, and popularity at a public school means much—

He had no taste for games, we are told, but "for non playing boy he was wonderfully social, full of vivacity and enjoyment of life. His happy innocence was constant. Never was any lad at once so joyful, so healthy, and so sedentary. Good spirits and merriment seemed to enable him to dispense with the glow of cricket and football."

The author bases his argument that Thackeray was happy at Charterhouse on the evidence given in his books:

Certainly all his heroes have a good time at Grey Friars, and look back to it with affection and this is the best proof that Thackeray was, on the whole happy there himself, and that there is no solid ground for saying that he was impressed with the brutality of school life. In nearly every one of Thackeray's novels there are allusions to school life, and the Bishop of Gloucester considers that an old Carthusian will find many points of similarity between the schools in the novels and Charterhouse.

"DR. SWISHTAIL'S SCHOOL."

In "Vanity Fair," George Osborne and Dobbin were at "Dr. Swishtail's school":—

Was this school Charterhouse? Lady Ritchie says definitely that it was not, and that she often wondered where the great fight took place. There can be no better authority on such a subject; and yet I cannot help thinking that the school was really suggested by Charterhouse, though at this early period of his writing Thackeray had not definitely adopted his old school as the place to which he sent his heroes, and therefore the identification is not so complete as it became later on.

"Pandemic" contains a number of references to the author's old school:—

Arthur Pendennis was not the first of his family to be sent to Grey Friars, for both his father, John Pendennis, and his uncle, the Major, had been there before him, and were schoolfellows of the Head Master. . . . Of Arthur Pendennis in his schooldays there is a brief description in which we may recognise to a considerable extent Thackeray's own experiences.

Another of the Thackeray novels which contains a number of reference and characters drawn from Charterhouse is "The Adventures of Philip":—

It adds a larger number of Cæsarians to our list than any of the other novels we have considered. To begin with, there is that sordid Dr. Firmus, who appears in the account of Founder's Day with which the book opens.

Finally, the Bishop quotes from "Philip" a passage which reveals how healthy the school was during Thackeray's lifetime.

THIRY RAIN OF HONOURS.

Criticism of the method of bestowing honour concentrated in the Lords on the peculiarly unfortunate case of Sir J. B. Robinson, who has now in very suitable terms withdrawn from the arena by surrendering the peerage. But a peerage or any other honour ought not merely to be free from objections. Unless the public service is something very definite, involving serious effort and self-sacrifice, why pick out the performer to be distinguished from his fellows by a title? If titles are to be conferred at all, their gift should be dissociated altogether from party politics and purged from every possibility either of a pecuniary or of a political consideration. They should be limited to real distinction or to official services and position, and they should not be multiplied beyond necessity. Earls, viscounts, barons, baronets, knights of orders of old renown, knights of mushroom orders that nobody remembers, dukes and duchesses, peers and O.B.E.s—they swarm till it begins to be a distinction to be plain master, like our greatest novelist, our most celebrated dramatist, and the present and the late Prime Minister.

Barkhill. She is now living with an Italian, somewhere in Bloomsbury.

The prisoner, who told the magistrate he had nothing further to say, was committed for trial.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.**COMING INCREASE REPORTED
IN THE SERVICE.**

Many rumours are afloat relating

to Royal Air Force establishment, and although, says the aviation correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph*, no official statement can yet be obtained, beyond the Prime Minister's reply to a question in the House there is high authority for stating that the Committee of Imperial Defence has laid certain proposals before the Cabinet

recommending an increase of the Air Service. The extent of the establishment increase proposed, according to various versions, may be anything

from 300 to 600 officers.

It is probably about midway between these extremes; but eight or ten new squadrons for home defence, including the coastal area, and some additions for naval co-operation, will be formed.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.
Coal Contractors
General Brokers.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

August 12.
Mr R. L. Atkin Mr S. Jensen
Mr C. W. Anderson Mr A. J. de Jong
Mr G. S. Andrew Mr J. do Jong
Mr J. J. Santos-Ban Mr J. E. Joseph
deir Mr W. King
Mr. and Mrs J. H. S. Mr and Mrs O. Barnes
Barnes Langhamer and
Mr. H. V. Bernard child
Mrs Barnes Mr and Mrs C. M. Barr
Lauretine
Mr. and Mrs Lim Mr. R. Levy
Hong Kong Mr H. Lowry
Mr J. Bondor Mr T. Lingling
Mr. and Mrs C. H. Macdonnell
Macdonnell Mr E. M. Macintosh
Benson
Mr E. Blackbury Capt. I. Macfay
Mr Leo A. Blok Mr P. Marks
Mrs C. J. Brennan Miss B. E. Mayo
Mr A. D. Brownlee Mr O. D. Martinez
Mr F. Bull Miss E. May
Mr W. A. Cuddy Mr O. M. McLean
Mr. and Mrs B. Mr C. W. Monteiro
Christiansen and Mr J. Mortimer
child Mr A. H. Niland
Major J. W. Clarke Mr C. Noupe
Mr H. K. B. Davis Mr L. Noble
Jr
Mr D. B. Davies Mr Gostling
Mr D. Elliott Mr W. S. Field
Mr H. W. English Mr C. G. F. Pepper
Mr B. van Exter Mr A. G. Vaader
Pool
Mr J. Friedland Mr G. J. Powell
Mr and Mrs W. H. Mr G. M. Prato
Galo
Randall
Capt. H. A. Gauley Mr W. R. Ricketts
Mr J. H. Green Mr A. B. Rowa
Capt. T. P. Hall Mr W. Schultz
Mr and Mrs G. G. Mr E. Spakke
Hall & 4 children Mr V. d. St. On
Mr C. Hammond Mr E. Stipin
Mr S. C. Harris Mr J. S. Thompson
Mr W. H. Hooper Mr Liang Jetha
Mr H. W. Honks Mr J. D. Wilson
Mr Robt. Horne Mr F. W. L. Williams
Mr. W. I. Irvine Mr F. W. L. Williams

REPULSE BAY HOTEL
Mr & Mrs Burrell Mr Lynn
Mr J. H. Boal Mrs Lys light
Mr T. C. Davies Mr Peter Ross
Mr P. M. Davis Miss Parker Mrs
Mr & Mrs Edwards Mr and Mrs Powis
Mr & Mrs Geare Mr & Mrs Rabbit
Mr G. H. Gilson Mrs Ramsey
Mr and Mrs W. A. Gov. Crole Rees
Bauhinia Mr H. Thompson
Mr C. Holmes Mr and Mrs Volk
Mr & Mrs Howe Mrs J. H. Walker
Mr. and Mrs J. Mr Warner
Mrs Liddell Mr H. A. White

PEAK HOTEL.

August 17.

Mr & Mrs F. R. J. Mrs Obed S. John
Adams son
Mr and Mrs H. W. Mr C. F. Johnston
Allen Mr B. J. Joslin
Mr C. P. Anderson Mr J. J. Joseph
Mr and Mrs A. F. Mr M. F. Key
Ashton Capt. P. H. B. Lake
Dr and Mrs H. H. deMudane Landry
Averill Mr and Mrs W. J. Mackenzie
Mr Vivian Benjamin Mrs I. W. Mayhew
Mr and Mrs B. G. Mr R. McGregor
Birch Mrs Wm. C. Mc
Mr C. W. Fishor Donald
Mr E. S. Booth Lt-Col. M. F. Mu
Mr and Mrs G. M. Taggart
Bradden Capt. and Mrs G. B.
Mr J. J. Brem Mercer
Eng. Capt. and Mrs Valentine Missionary
Bromwich Mr J. Penny Miller

Mr W. A. Butter Mr G. Miskin
Field Mr & Mrs R. W.
Lt-Col. R. J. A. Neill
Butterworth Dr J. W. Nohle
Mr and Mrs J. W. C. and Mrs C. O. Clark
Mrs Gormack Mrs A. J. Peterson
Mr W. A. Cornell Hon. Mr and Mrs T.
Mrs M. C. Corp L. Perkins Petley
Mr L. J. Davies Mr H. W. Petley
Col. C. W. Davy Major & Mrs F. H.
Eng. Comdr. W. Phillips
Dawson Madame Protion
Mr and Mrs John Mr and Mrs Re
Duncan mington
Mr A. W. Eastman Mr A. R. Ritchie
Mrs Eccles Mr W. R. Roberts
Mr G. T. Evelyn Mr J. L. Robinson
Capt. & Mrs D. Mr R. P. Shaw
Fettes Capt. and Mrs Ivar
Mrs D. Forbes Skjelund
Mr Dennis Fuller Mr and Mrs Vald
Mrs and Mrs A. A. Stensby
Mr F. W. Gibbons Mrs and Miss Stub
Madame Lettie Gor Mrs H. S. Sweeting
Rev. D. L. Haward son
(Lt-Col. and Mrs) Mrs Thomson
S. F. Hord Miss Thomson
Mr A. S. Hersey Mrs J. S. Thomson
Mr H. D. Hilliard Major L. C. Ten
Mr and Mrs Hills Mr W. H. H.
Mr A. H. Hollings Webster
worth Mr W. Woodward
Rev. J. T. Holman Mr C. R. M. Young
Lt-Col. and Mrs F. Hyslop

PALACE HOTEL.

July 22.

M. E. Bolt Mrs W. E. Lilley
Mr O. A. Coburn Mr J. Louis
Mr A. R. Davis Mr and Mrs McCaw
Mr Joseph Emanuel Miss H. Hurley
Mr H. Hanek Mr and Mrs J. H.
Mr J. Hansen Orbery
Mrs A. Jackson Mrs C. Russell
Mr J. W. Johnson Mr M. Stimpson
Mr F. Larsen Mrs Hoytachich

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be PAYABLE ON TUESDAY, 22nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 15th to Tuesday, August 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 8, 1922.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

ALL unclaimed bags of Golf Clubs have now been removed from the Caddie Master's House to Store-room.

Any information regarding same can be had from the Superintendent, By Order,

PERCY SMITH, SETE & FLEMING,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1922.

J. B. LAL,
THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN FROM
SINGAPORE
is now ready to treat patients who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz. Cold, Cough, Rheumatism, Hemoptysis, Epilepsy, Giddiness, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., and
QUAINTANCE TO THE
TWO MINUTES

10 RUPEES
REWARD

A Reward of 1000 rupees less, will be paid to my Doctor who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes.

Any one making use of my medicine either by himself or by others, and failing his own will be entitled to the reward.

The medicine is my own preparation. I can cure all diseases except those which are other sicknesses and guarantee to cure rapidly.

Consulting charge — 100
Visiting fee — 50
Consulting hours 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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KING EDW. HOTEL,
ROOM NO. 18.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.
Telephone K 754.
No. 21, Ashley Road, Kowloon,
Back of Star Theatre,
CERTIFIED EXPERT MASSAGE,
HAND AND ELECTRIC,
Also at patient's residence by arrangement.

Wonderful for THROAT & CHEST

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WHOLESALE Importers promptly
exacted at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
including

Books and Stationery,
Books, shoes and Leather,

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China, Earthenware and Glassware,

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches,

Photographic and Optical Goods,

Provisions and Oilsman's Stores;

etc., etc.

Commission B/L to B/L.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from \$10 upwards.

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MANUFACTURERS
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
No. 16, Western Rd.

WING PAT CHEUNG
SPARROW FEATHERS (HA JONG)
FOR SALE, DAIRY MADE
FOOT AND FISH MADE
Mr Joseph Changman Miss H. Hurley
Mr H. Hanek Mr and Mrs J. H.
Mr J. Hansen Orbery
Mrs A. Jackson Mrs C. Russell
Mr J. W. Johnson Mr M. Stimpson
Mr F. Larsen Mrs Hoytachich

When down town call at
No. 278, Queen's Road Central,
HONG KONG
No. 39, Main Han Street East.

Beautiful Things Make the Living
Beautiful.

Our Silk Kimonos combine Art and
Beauty never seen before in Hong
Kong. Remember Silk is for Summer
wear. When down town call at
No. 278, Queen's Road Central,
HONG KONG
No. 39, Main Han Street East.

Inspect our KIMONOS.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 6 Cents
for 3 insertions.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 Seater Buick Motor
Car. Six Cylinder 38 H.P. Can
be seen by appointment. No reasonable
offer refused. Reason for sale Owner
left Colony. Apply Box No. 1378,
c/o "China Mail."

**HOW GERMANY COULD
PAY.**

SIR C. HOBBHOUSE'S PROPOSAL
FOR A NEW REPARATIONS

POLICY: CANCELLATION

OF THE DEBT IN RE-

TURN FOR FREE
IMPORTS.

BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH
£250,000,000.

Manchester, June 21.—In an address on German Reparations to a public meeting of business men summoned by the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers to Resist State Interference with Trade, held yesterday afternoon in the Memorial Hall, Sir Charles Hobhouse made an interesting proposal. In effect it is that this country should forgive all claim to reparations from Germany on the understanding that Germany during the time she pays reparations to any other country allows British goods to enter her territories free.

He submitted that this would give us something substantial—about £220,000,000, as against a very doubtful £500,000,000 due to us in the form of reparations; and that it would benefit other countries participating in the reparations to the extent that it reduced the demands on Germany. Lord Emmott presided and was supported by many well known business men.

Sir Charles Hobhouse said that in 1913 we sent to Germany £41 millions of exports—more than to any other country except India—and we took from her £75 millions, or more than from any country save the United States. We did with her, therefore a trade of about £120 millions, or one-third of our total foreign trade in that year, leaving the Dominions on one side. Upon that trade we paid an average duty of 20 per cent, which worked out at something like £8 millions of £9 millions sterling. That was what we were contributing to the resources of the German Empire. In 1921 the exports to Germany were £18 millions and the imports from her were £20 millions; and the same figures

seemed to be obtaining this year. But as from May of this year the duties on goods entering Germany had been doubled. They now amounted to 40 per cent. And if our trade were to continue as it did last year and as it had done so far this year, although we sent goods one-half in value and one-fourth in volume below what we sent in 1913, we should still pay the same amount of duty upon them, the tax being doubled in its incidence. This was a very grim and damnable commentary upon the system under which it was proposed that the Germans should pay us reparations, because it meant that we were providing the reparations out of our own goods and commerce. But now we had an opportunity thanks to Germany's admission that she was prepared to pay reparations, of doing a deal. We were entitled to 22 per cent. of the sum of reparations. That 22 per cent. worked out at something like £200 millions. The amount which we were now paying to Germany in import duties, on the other hand, represented the interest on a sum which might be capitalised at £250 millions. He considered that was worth more than £200 millions in a very distant bush.

What he proposed was that we should forego all claim to reparations—give to other countries any advantage they might get from our surrender of reparations—on the understanding that Germany, during the time that she paid reparations to any other country, gave free entrance for all our goods into all lands over which Germany exercised authority, or into her own territories. (Cheers.) There were substantial advantages to be gained from this proposal. We should escape a tax upon our commerce of £23 millions sterling, which might easily grow to a much larger sum if our present trade went back to the original volume and if Germany maintained her present taxation. In the second place, we should escape a large part of the primary cost of the British army of occupation in Germany, and, most important of all, we should get a free market to 60 millions of some of the best consumers in the world. On the other hand, we should renounce a claim to reparations which nobody really thought they were going to get. (Laughter.) And what was Germany going to do? She was going to make an immediate reparation to us for some of the loss and suffering she caused to this country, because to abandon her cherished fiscal policy was not only a matter of hard cash, but also a matter of sentiment—and to sacrifice one's sentiment was a greater punishment than to sacrifice cash.

WHAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE.

There was one obstacle in the way. Article 261 of the Versailles Treaty said that any concession or modification or remission of duties which was made by Germany to one of the signatories of the Treaty must be made to all signatories of the Treaty. Then it might be said that we had no right to modify the Treaty by a separate arrangement with Germany. Personally he could not see anything in the nature of "bilateralism" in the treaty of Versailles. Could there have been any atmosphere in the world less sacred than the atmosphere of Versailles when bargaining over the boundaries of which they had no knowledge and for which they had little care. (Cheers.) There was no ethical objection at all to varying that Treaty, as long as the variation did not prejudice the rights of the Allies and the other signatories. In this respect, there were very good examples to follow—in France's bargain with Germany that Germany should restore some of the destroyed districts. Then there was the treaty with the Turks made by France and Italy, without consultation with us. Moreover, in October, 1920, Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave special warning that we had reserved to ourselves the right to modify the Treaty of Versailles if such modification in no way damaged any of our Allies. If we surrendered our portion of the reparations the remaining portion would be paid with greater ease and rapidity.

What were the alternatives? We had either to insist upon the Ultimatum of London and the payment of £2,500 millions at once and £4,000 millions in the dim future—which was, in itself, a variant of the Treaty—or else to agree to an Allied loan to Germany in order that she might pay her debts. That seemed to him the most fantastic proposal ever put forward. To a third alternative, cancellation of reparations, he could not agree. There was no reason, after all the harm she had done, why Germany should not make just payment proportionate to her means. In the course of her commercial warfare with us, Germany had employed, and there was every reason why we should take that weapon out of her hands. (Cheers.)

BRITISH WORLD FLYERS' WHEREABOUTS?

CALCUTTA, August 20th.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of Major

Blake's colleagues, of whom there is no news since they left thirty-six hours ago for Akyab.

PLOT TO MURDER GENERAL WU PEI FU.

PEKING, August 21st.

The North China Star says, three men came to General Wu Pei Fu on urgent business, stating that they came from the Ministry of War. This statement obtained a hearing for them; but, when Wu Pei Fu was approached, he said he was too busy and dispatched an Adjutant to see the visitors. The Adjutant knew something of the affairs of the Ministry and proceeding to question them, soon saw that the men knew nothing about the Ministry. This aroused the Adjutant's suspicion and, making an excuse, he left the room and sent back a group of armed soldiers with orders to search the men. On the search being effected, a revolver was found on each man.

Later, they were induced to confess that they had been dispatched by General Chang Tsu Lin, who had also sent five hundred men—armed with revolvers and skillful in the use of that weapon—to strategic points inside the wall, in order to make attempts on the lives of important men belonging to General Wu Pei Fu's party. These men were posted at Hankow, Peking, Loyang, and Tsinan. Three men have been executed.

SERIOUS CYCLONE IN BAY OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, August 20th.

**DEWAR'S
"WHITE
LABEL"**

SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its pre-war world-wide reputation—
high quality—real age, and fine flavour.

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There is a lasting quality in good design
as well as in good construction. When good
design and good construction are combined
with good material you get furniture
which creates and sustains good reputation.
Our aim is to make such furniture.

The China Mail
"FAIR, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1922.

LYEEMUN PASS.

With creaks and grunts the heavy
mainmast, battened with bamboos, rises
to its hoist. The anchor is lugget out,
the wheel put over. Slowly, moved
by catpaws, the yacht stands out into
Hongkong's suns'ine seas. The
yachtmen change into deshabille,
some even getting into bathing togs at
once. The vessel reaches the famous
pass called Lyeemun, where the
following catpaws off the Shaukiwan
hills are rebuffed by a headwind com-
ing in from the ocean. Also, there is
a three knot tide coming through.
Sampan bound out as we are creep
tadidously inshore, hugging the rocks,
hoping for easier water, but even
there it is visibly like a millrace.
Larger craft must face it. It
is no use tacking. Before the
short leg across the strait is done, the
vessel has drifted back an equal
distance. The auxiliary engine must be
used to get through. It is a strenuous
fight of long duration, and not till
Cape Collinson is well astern is the
effect of the flooding tide ignorable in
light air. To their various goals go
the yachts, some to island bays like
Big Wave, Shek O, or Taitam, others
coasting to the norward. So passes a
weekend happily; but Sunday evening,
towards sunset, sees them all
converging on the Pass again. To
be home for dinner, ready
for a new week's work, the
Lyeemun must be passed again.
This time the millrace is
friendly, a helper rather than a
hindrance. The last puff out of Tai-
wan Gap has died away. The sea is only
smooth. The sails hang limp. Half
a dozen yachts drift through in
company, one broadside on, one even
starboard. Legs dangling over side,
swimming clothes still worn, faces
necks and arms fiery with sunburn,
the yachtmen chaff each other.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamship Company's interim
dividend of one dollar per share is
payable to-day.

At the P.W.D. office yesterday
Kowloon inland lot at Aplin Street,
Shaukiwan, was sold by auction to Mr.
Kwong Saang for \$2,500. The area
of the piece was 992 square feet.

The forthcoming marriage is
announced of Mr. C. H. Douglas,
land surveyor, P.W.D., to Miss
Marjorie Hope Constantine, en route
from Canada by the s.s. "Empress of
Canada."

Seven years' jail with hard
labour was the sentence awarded to
the Chinese pawnshop fok who was
charged at the Criminal Sessions
yesterday with having let in a gang
of robbers and helped them to rob his
master's shop.

In the case heard at the Criminal
Sessions yesterday in which a young
Chinese named U Lam Ching was
charged with manslaughter arising
out of a row in a Japanese curio shop
over the water supply, the jury
returned a verdict of "not guilty"
and the prisoner was discharged.

AFTER THE FIRE.**JAIL FOR MAN WHO STOLE COPPER WIRE.**

There was a sequel to the recent
destructive Doddell Street fire in Mr.
E. W. Hamilton's Court yesterday
afternoon, when three Chinese were
charged with the larceny of a quantity
of copper wire from among the debris
of the Hongkong Electric company's
Cable Store and Testing Depot.

Two of the defendants were in the
permanent employ of the Electric
Company, while the other man did
odd jobs there.

An assistant storekeeper said
on the morning of August 18 the
three defendants visited the ruins
and procured to collect a quantity of
copper wire, which in spite of his
protests, they carried away.

Mr. Petley of the Marine Department
said they rescued as much of the
stores from the ruins as they could,
and sorted them out for inspection by
the Insurance people, and what was
not condemned they removed to the
Wanchai Depot.

One of the defendants remarked that
it was very strange that none of the
stolen property was produced in Court.

An Indian watchman said he saw
the defendants leaving the ruins with
baskets of wire which they carried up
the steps leading to Ice House Street.
This man's evidence was contradictory
on other points and the Magistrate
refused to believe him or to hear
another Indian witness, suggesting that
he had never seen the defendants at all.

The first defendant said he was
suprintending the work of 20 coolies,
and denied having removed any wire.
He admitted however, that a Chinaman
asked him to have two baskets of
rubbish, containing a few bits of wire
removed to a barber's shop and he
gave the necessary instructions to the
coolies.

On his own statement this man was
convicted and sentenced to one
month's jail. The other two defen-
dants were discharged.

AN ARMS CASE.**STICK TO THE CHARGE.**

Three Chinese were charged at the
Criminal Sessions before the Chief
Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) this
morning with having been unlawfully
in possession of a revolver and
ammunition and two daggers. One
man was charged on another count
with having been in unlawful posses-
sion of the revolver and ammunition
and each of the other two were simi-
larly charged in respect of a dagger.

The latter who was charged with
possession of the revolver admitted it
and pleaded ignorance of the law.
The other two said they knew nothing
about either the revolver or the
daggers.

Relating the facts of the case to
the jury, the Attorney General said
that the three men were found one
night going along the Taipo Road
together. The police were looking
for them and they came across them
near the junction of the Tai Kok Tsui
Road.

All of the men resisted arrest and
one of them managed to get away up
the hillside but was subsequently
recaptured. A revolver was found
on one man but nothing was discovered
on the persons of the others.
Afterwards, however, the police
searched near the place where the
struggle had taken place and found
one dagger there. They found another
dagger near the spot where the man
who temporarily evaded arrest had
cleared off the road.

The Attorney General was proceed-
ing to develop the Crown theory that
the men were obviously out on an
expedition together when the Chief
Justice interrupted.

"I don't think," observed His
Lordship, "that I agree with the
position as you have laid it down to
the jury. I quite agree that, suppos-
ing they are charged with being
armed with intent to commit a
crime than the possession of arms by
one might show a common intent
on the part of the three. But the only allegation here is
that they were unlawfully in
possession of arms."

The Attorney General indicated
that he would not press the point.

The Chief Justice: Yes I think
you had better limit it to the daggers.

After hearing the evidence the jury
decided that all three were guilty and
each of them was sentenced to two
years with hard labour.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Toothless children have more, or less,
diarrhoea, which can be controlled by
giving Chamberlain's Olio and
Diarhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is
to give the prescribed dose after each
operation of the bowels more than
natural and then castor oil to cleanse
the system. It is safe and sure. Even
the most severe and dangerous cases are
quickly cured by it. For sale by all
Chemists and Storeskeepers.

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.****RATE FIXING COMMITTEE PROPOSED.**

The Colonial Secretary has forwarded to us a copy of the report of the Committee of the Joint Chambers of Commerce appointed to consider the proposed new agreement with the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. The report is as follows:—

This Committee was appointed to investigate the terms of the proposed new agreement between the Government and The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. Various papers in connection with the telephone negotiations have been supplied us by the Colonial Secretary's Office; and Mr. Parker Ness, Vice-Chairman of the Company, gave his views on the question at a meeting called for that purpose, but he refused to discuss lowering the terms of the licence renewal.

PART I.

Our investigations lead us to the conclusion that the following ten facts are well established:—

1. The existing licence expires January 31st, 1930, until when the Company is under an obligation to provide a good and efficient telephone service, with approved and modern appliances at a charge not exceeding £10 per annum for lines within a radius of 1 mile from any exchange.

2. No provision is made in the existing licence for continuing the telephone service after January 31st, 1930.

3. The present system is to a great extent obsolete, making the introduction of some more modern system at an early date desirable. (Note: Mr. Cole's report of 1922 mentions the plant in both exchanges as obsolete. Also the fact that the system has been changed in Singapore to the Central Battery System and that the Government of India have stipulated (vide Mr. Parker Ness) that the magneto system may only be installed in exchanges of less than 300 stations and that they have also insisted on an automatic exchange being installed in Bombay at the Company's expense and risk).

4. The Company is prepared to install a more modern system provided their licence is extended, and the rates increased to allow an adequate return on the capital expenditure involved.

5. Some sort of control over the Company's operations is desirable from the Government and Subscribers' point of view. This can be arranged by the present Company obtaining or nominating a majority of local Directors and the keeping of the accounts in Hongkong whilst still retaining their London standing.

A similar control can be obtained by reconstructing the Company as a local registered Company with a majority of local Directors. This would have saved annually a large sum in Income Tax. (Note: Payments for Income Tax, Excess Profit Tax and Corporation Tax have averaged £1800 p.a. during the past 7 years).

The draft agreement provides for the flotation of a new local Company to take over the Assets and Liabilities of the present Company whereby the Shareholders of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., will receive shares and Debentures in the new Company equivalent to the revaluation of their Plant and other Assets.

Two valuations, one made by Mr. P. D. Cole, A.M.I.E.E., Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., on behalf of the Government, and one by the Company's Consulting Engineer Mr. W. W. Cook, M.I.N.T., C.E., M.I.E.E., have been submitted for this purpose.

6. Mr. Cole's valuation is based on replacement values supplied by The China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, which he states to be liberal, and capable of reduction in view of fall in prices. He considers that £210,837 (Plant £141,594, Land and Buildings £50,029 and Stores £19,214) represents the present value of the undertaking sold by one owner to another, with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates.

7. The Company's valuation of £279,687 (Plant £195,359, Land and Buildings £65,114 and Stores £19,214) is, we understand, their idea of a fair value for the undertaking transferred from one owner to another as a going concern, with presumably an extension of licence, and powers to increase rates. They have supplied detailed schedules showing how this amount is arrived at, but refused any information as to the basis on which the schedules were compiled. From examination of their figures, we infer they estimated the cost of reconstructing the present plant at the high prices ruling on December 31st, 1921 and then reduced this according to the age of the plant on the "Sinking Fund" method of depreciation. The amount deducted for depreciation in this valuation is much less than that estimated as necessary for the new Company and less than the allowance provided for in the Government's draft agreement.

Example:—
1114 steel poles stated to have a physical life of 25 years are estimated to cost £16,647 and after 10 years are valued at £13,769 which works out at less than 1% per annum whereas under the new agreement the public will be required to find 8% per annum Depreciation.

8. Although there is a difference in estimated values, Mr. Cole and Mr. Cook appear to have agreed to the proposed increased rate viz: £154 for business and £140 for private telephones in place of the Company's claim of £175.00.

The Company, however, think the increased rates should start forthwith (i.e. before the projected improvements have been started) but Mr. Cole subsequently to the publication by the Company of the proposed new rates suggested that they should only start from the completion of the proposed new switchboard (possibly two or three years hence).

9. The Company is able with present subscription rates to earn a good return on the money invested in the undertaking. In 1921 with a £10 rate (equal to £73.35) they made a profit in Hongkong of £23,000 on a paid up share Capital of £39,761 and Loan Capital of £12,500.

10. During the past 17 years (first Balance Sheet produced 1905) the Company has made £20,000 in Hongkong subject to London Office Expenses and Depreciation. The Capital in 1905 was £14,761 and £25,000 was added in 1916 making the present capital £39,761 on which dividends (free of tax) have been paid amounting to £62,973. The present capital works out to the equivalent of capital put in plus 12% per annum compound interest (less dividends paid out). For a "public utility investment" 12% is above the average and, if the Reserves and carry forward of £63,000 are intact, the shareholders may be considered exceedingly fortunate. In effect, on the plea of forming a local Company, and taking advantage of a virtual monopoly the Company are now seeking by a stroke of the pen to further increase the value of the undertaking by £125,000 representing unrealised enhanced values of Plant and Land, on which amount the subscribers are to be saddled with 12% interest and ample allowances for Depreciation and Reserves. The Subscribers are therefore quite justified in characterising the conduct of the Telephone Company as "grasping".

PART II.

We have carefully examined all the foregoing facts and, allowing for the great disadvantage due to the absence of the two expert valuers whom we were unable to examine, and to the handicap arising from the fact that the Company either could not, or would not, disclose the Residuary value and rates of depreciation employed, our considered opinion is:—

1. The only ground upon which the present agreement with the Company should be amended and extended is the advisability of providing for continuity of service and progressive development of the telephone system.

2. The proposed new Company will in effect be the old Company under a new name, and unless a large number of shares is issued locally, the old Company will retain the complete control of the new Company. As a matter of fact in 1921 the Sterling income at new rates would have amounted to £120,000 and, if the proposed new rates had been agreed to, so large an increased income would have resulted as to necessitate little, if any, new capital being raised.

3. In fixing the value of the Company's holding in the new Company something less than the present day sale value of the undertaking would be fair as due consideration should be given to the following facts viz:—

a. The existing Company will still retain its whole interest in the business.

b. Through demanding and accepting a sterling rate of £10, in place of an old rate of £100 when exchange ruled about 2/- in 1905, the Company lost in reduced income about £6,000 in 1917, £12,000 in 1918 and £16,000 in 1919. The Company will not supply working account figures for 1920

and 1921, but it is estimated they lost \$140,000 in the latter year owing to the net rate being \$73.35 in place of \$100. In spite of this fact the Company made £23,000 in Hongkong in 1921. These obligations arising from a disadvantageous exchange would be avoided by a return to a dollar rate equalling \$100 and, therefore, any additional rate over \$77.42 (£10 at 2/7) means additional profit to the Company.

c. They derive considerable benefit from an extension of their franchise on favourable terms which enable them to find further employment for much plant which might otherwise be scrapped.

d. Prices have fallen since 31st December, 1921, and still show signs of falling considerably and it is manifestly unfair to ask the public to pay an excessively high rate of return upon inflated values arbitrarily placed on nearly obsolete equipment.

The assumed charge of 12% per annum for interest, or Dividend, varies according to the method of arriving at the value of the Plant as the following figures show.

The estimated Construction Cost at 31st December, 1921 of the Company's Plant is.

12% p.a.
would be

i.e. similar Plant but new.....	£241,058
actual cost per Co's B/Sheet if depreciated at Mr. Cook's rates... f 93,026 ..	£927,684 \$111,319
Mr. Cook values the present plant (less Depreciation).....	£195,359 .. \$1,062,872 \$187,544
Mr. Cole values the present plant (less Depreciation).....	£141,594 .. \$1,132,752 \$136,930

e. If Messrs. Cook and Cole's valuations had been based on the lines of the National Telephone Company award both would have been much lower.

f. The difference between depreciation used by the Company when making their valuation and when compiling their estimates of future expenditure indicates considerable over-valuation of their plant.

The Company have only allowed £46,000 depreciation on their plant whereas they require over £20,000 per annum to cover future depreciation and renewals, which leads one to assume that the plant could only be about 2½ years old.

The Company's estimated Depreciation is as follows:—

	Estimated amount of Land, Buildings Plant and Stores.	Depn. and Replacements required to justify \$150 rate.
1921.....		

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"DEVANAH"	8,692	30th Aug.	MARSEILLE, LONDON & A'werp.
"NOVARA"	8,693	13th Sept.	do.
"SOUDAN"	10,593	22nd Sept.	Sh'pore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"MACEDONIA"	10,612	27th Sept.	W'hay, Marseilles, L'don & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	11,041	11th Oct.	M'rselles, London & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	11,090	25th Oct.	W'hay, M'resilles, L'don & A'werp.
"DONGALA"	6,159	7th Nov.	M'resilles, London & A'werp.
"NARVA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARMAKA"	8,670	7th Dec.	W'hay, M'resilles, L'don & A'werp.
"KHISAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	M'resilles, London & A'werp.
"PLASSY"	7,393	10th Jan. 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,640	2nd Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	31st August	Manila, Thursday Island Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union N.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via the Cape.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TORILLA"	5,205	27th Aug.	Japan.
"KALYAN"	8,587	28th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.
"SOUDAN"	8,693	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
"MACEDONIA"	11,000	9th Sept.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.C. \$120.00 First Class throughout.
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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	August 31st 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	82,000	Sept. 9th.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Sept. 23rd.
KOREA MARU	33,000	Oct. 18th.
SHINYO MARU	32,000	Nov. 2nd.
1 Calling at Dairen and omitting Shanghai.		
* Calling at Keelung.		
† Calling at Dalien.		
§ Calling at Keelung.		

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, BILBAO, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO,

ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS.

TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.

YUNYO MARU..... 17,500..... Sept. 16th.

ANJO MARU..... 18,000..... Oct. 9th.

SEIYO MARU..... Omitting Manila.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to:-

Y. TSUBUMI, Manager; King's Building, Tel. Nos. 3274 & 2376.

Agents at Canton; Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH LTD.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, August 10, 1922.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to The Manager.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to The Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to The Manager.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

POINCARÉ TALKS ABOUT BRITAIN

"REGRETTABLE COINCIDENCE."

PARIS, August 21.

M. Poincaré attended the unveiling of the first milestone along the Voie Sècre, fifty-seven kilometres from Bar le Duo Verdun, over which the French troops marched in 1916 to support the stricken town. He subsequently made a speech claiming any French desire of aggrandisement. She only asked for execution of the treaties and payment of damages. France's friends, however, were obsessed by the desire to recover their foreign markets. He declared that the allies came to an understanding three years ago at the expense of France and denied her the right to have the French policy asserted. Britain had favoured granting the German request for a moratorium without consulting France and simultaneously issued the Balfour note, to France's great surprise, at the moment when Germany was announcing that she would not pay. He considered the coincidence a regrettable one at the very least.

ROUND THE WORLD AVIATORS.

THE RISKS THEY RUN.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Shipping in the Bay of Bengal has been wirelessly instructed to look out for Blake's colleagues. Coastal stations have been similarly advised, but still there is no news, although they have been missing over two days.

ORGANISING CHARITY.

GOVERNMENT CALLS CONFERENCE.

ORGANISING SECRETARY APPOINTED.

In Hongkong there are about dozen different organisations that concern themselves with the work of helping men (and women) who find themselves in low waters here financially. Many are genuine "hard luck" cases but there have been instances where generosity has been imposed on and one organisation after another has been "milked" by men who have not deserved any help at all.

With the object of co-ordinating the whole scheme of charitable relief in the Colony so as to prevent overlapping and misdirected philanthropy the Government convened a conference of representatives of the various organisations. That conference met yesterday morning in the Council Chamber and the following bodies were represented:-

St. George's Society (Messrs. M.E.F. Airey and G.H. Piercy), Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Messrs. M.A. dos Revedios and F.H. Barnes), British Legion (Messrs. A. Murdoch and W.J. Hawker), Police (Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe), St. Andrew's Society (Mr. T.W. Hill), St. Andrew's Church (Rev. G.R. Linday), St. John's Cathedral (Rev. H. Copley Mayle), Harbour office (Commander C.W. Breckwith), Catholic Mission (Rev. Fr. Valvata and Mr. J.P. Braga), Ex-Active Service Men's Association (Messrs. E.H. Wilson and F.P. Franklin), Wesleyan Church and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Rev. Clouston Porri), Union Church (Rev. J. Kirk Macintosh), U.S.A. Consulate (Mr. W.J. MacCafferty), Helena May Institute (Mrs. Mackenzie and Lady Rev. Davies), Hongkong Benevolent Society (Mrs. Cavalier and Mrs. Perkins), Seamen's Institute (Rev. G.T. Waldegrave).

Discussing the result of the conference with a *China Mail* reporter the acting Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher C.M.G., C.B.E.) said that the idea had apparently got abroad that people could pick up something fairly easily in Hongkong. The result had been a large influx of undesirables. The suggestion was now that there should be a central organising secretary, who would be given a sum of money so that he would be able to put a man into some institution while inquiries were being made into his case. There would be no publicity. The Society to whom the man applied would send him to the organising secretary, who would look into his case and let the society know the result of his investigation.

Yesterday's conference, the acting Colonial Secretary said, was only a preliminary discussion to clear the ground for some definite scheme. A circular letter would be sent around to the various bodies concerned and they would talk it over amongst themselves. For the time being the Rev. G.T. Waldegrave of the Seamen's Institute had agreed to act as organising secretary and the question of a permanent secretary was to be considered when it was found how the scheme would work.

MR. PARKER NESS'S REPLY TO THE REPORT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Part II, Clause 6. The new subscription rates have been the subject of careful consideration and of agreement by the two Experts, both of them specialists in this connection. The Committee seems to have made no calculation to justify the schedule of rates they propose in substitution of that of Messrs. Cole and Cook. They simply allege that the subscription rates "are too high" and the Committee put forward the figure of \$24.00 instead of the existing £10 thus lessening instead of increasing the average rate which the £10 has, until lately, produced. During the years 1905-1917 the £10 subscription produced from \$113.00 to \$96.00 per annum for services within one mile of the exchange,

It is to be observed that the Committee, although showing a great desire to escape from Mr. Cook's valuation of the property and plant, avoid committing themselves to any other valuation.

Part III. The Committee's recommendation is that the Government should install a system of its own to be in working order by 1930, at once gives rise to the question why, if Government ownership and administration are desirable, and if it is an assured thing that in their hands the rates could be brought below those agreed on by the Experts, and if the Committee believe that the Company is earning large profits, and that these profits in the hands of the Government would result in lessening the rates and giving a fair return on the Capital employed, why does the Committee not recommend the purchase now of this profitable concern? Is it because an immediate consideration of such a transaction would press home the fact of the real value of the undertaking, on which rates have to be based and a fair and reasonable return obtained?

I have honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. PARKER NESS.

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"YOU BELONG FOOL."

BOY ABUSES HIS MASTER.

TROUBLE OVER TROUSERS.

Mr. Bartholomew, of No. 72, The Peak, charged his No. 1 boy before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning with assault.

The complainant said that the trouble occurred at 8.30 yesterday morning. A couple of days previous to this, the witness had given the defendant a pair of trousers to take to a tailor to be repaired. Yesterday morning when he examined the trousers he found that they had not been properly repaired, and he gave instructions for them to be taken back to the tailor. The defendant became excited and shouted "You no belong master," probably meaning that the witness did not know his own mind. The witness promptly replied "You belong fool." The defendant shouted louder "You belong fool." When the witness told him to shut up, the defendant shouted "You no talk me." They were standing about four yards from each other in the passageway between the pantry and the hall when this argument occurred. The witness might have struck his fist at the defendant, but he did not attempt to strike him, and was never less than three yards away from him. The defendant shouted a lot of things in Chinese and pidgin English, and then suddenly ran into the pantry and took hold of a knife. He struck it with such force on the table that the handle was broken. The witness was surprised that the defendant picked up a carving knife, and did not suspect such a move. Brandishing the knife, the defendant again shouted "You no belong master."

The Magistrate said that the charge could not be one of assault, as the defendant did not actually strike Mr. Bartholomew.

Inspector Fox said that he received a telephone message from the C.S.P. to arrest the defendant on a charge of assault, and he did so without hearing the evidence.

Defendant said the complainant chased him into the pantry, and thinking he was going to be assaulted he picked up the knife for self defence.

Mr. Bartholomew repeated that from the beginning they were never within striking distance. The witness might have advanced one or two steps to scare the defendant and make him shut up, but he did not attempt to strike him. The witness said that he could call Mr. Sinclair to testify that he had never abused the defendant before.

Defendant said that Mr. Sinclair never complained about his conduct, and the witness liked to work for him, but the complainant was always giving lots of trouble. He sent a coolie to take the trousers to the tailor's to be repaired, and when they were ready they were taken to Mr. Bartholomew's office, and he examined them before they were put away. Yesterday morning Mr. Bartholomew became very violent and flung the trousers about the place. The witness said to him, "You are the owner of the trousers, and you can order the tailor yourself." Mr. Bartholomew became very angry and shaking his fist at him said "I make you die. You savvy taikoo (station)? The witness admitted that he lost his temper then and picked up the knife. He stuck it in the table and it fell to the floor and the handle broke. The defendant added that he had sent two of Mr. Bartholomew's collars and two shirts to the wash, and complainant did not pay him yet. He was still owing him 40 cents.

If Mr. Bird said that the service had been an "utter chaos," how did he and many others get their supplies of provisions and other necessities—their water supply even—if it were not for transport service?

He (Mr. Wolfe) had anticipated the breakdown of the Peak tram service from previous experience, and had made arrangements beforehand to meet such an emergency with the result that as soon as the trams stopped after delivering the bread early in the morning, provisions—meat and milk, and even coal and firewood—were immediately taken up to the Peak by motor transportation. By trucks as far as the new motor road went, and then by police patrol motor cycles and side cars along the old roads to the summit, where, he presumed, Mr. Bird got his supplies at the Peak Hotel-like anyone else.

If all three points were admitted, he did not see where the "utter chaos" came in, and he would like Mr. Bird to substantiate his statement.

Beside the Peak service, motor transportation was pressed into service everywhere it was needed. The police with the help of the Public Works Department ran the lorries which supplied the pumping stations with coal, thus enabling the work to be carried on, and ensure the Peak's water supply without interruption.

Then again, they supplied two lorries to the Navy to run their services, and also the vehicles to carry the troops from point to point, to suppress possible riots. In fact, every public utility service in the Colony was catered for by the motor transport service, and it was certainly the "beauty" of the strike, if one might call it so.

If Mr. Bird could forget all the splendid self-sacrificing help rendered

"UTTER CHAOS."

EMERGENCY TRANSPORT DURING THE STRIKE.

U.S.P. REPLIES TO MR. BIRD.

A *China Mail* reporter interviewed the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe) with regard to the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird's reference to the police handling of the motorcars during the Chinese seamen's strike, as "utter chaos" in the course of his speech in connection with the Registration of Persons' Bill which was thrown out at last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council.

The reporter asked the C.S.P. if he had any reply to make to it.

Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Bird's criticism was uncalled for, and described it as "untrue and extremely unfair" criticism. If he had only himself and his men to consider, Mr. Wolfe said, he would not have minded it very much, as being public servants they had to put up with a lot of such unfounded criticism, but when he thought of the large numbers of civilian volunteers, Europeans, Indians and some Chinese also, who gave up all their time during those last two trying days of the strike to cooperate with the police in running the transport service, he resented Mr. Bird's slur very much, as surely, unqualified as it was, Mr. Bird's criticism must reflect on the volunteers also.

He thought this was very regrettable, as he considered the volunteers had rendered yeoman service at a time of great need, and for people to forget it all in the short space of six months, and talk like Mr. Bird did, was very poor gratitude indeed. Not one of the volunteers accepted any payment for their services. Even the Indians refused to take extra pay, and asked instead to be given testimonials, of which they were very proud. It was altogether a splendid show of public spirit which could not be bettered anywhere.

Mr. Wolfe admitted that there had been some overlapping of service and some orders had been countermanded or duplicated, but then, that was only to be expected in such an emergency, as a transport service was not a thing that could be organised in five minutes. No one, not even the expert supervisor which Mr. Bird talked about could have done it. The hitches occurred only on that long to be remembered 28th day of February, when everyone seemed to have stopped work and the whole life of the Colony was disorganized. He would certainly say without fear of contradiction, that the service was working as smoothly as could be expected on the following day, and not a complaint was received. Then, of course, before the service could get in full swing, the strike was suddenly over, and things rapidly returned to normal, and there was no more need for it.

Mr. Wolfe admitted also that there had been some damage done to cars in a few cases, but here again it was to be expected in such an emergency, when drivers took out care of a make they were not acquainted with. The damage was only slight however, at least he had not had a single report of a serious damage, and in every case where owners report damage, it was put right at the Government's expense, and everyone concerned appeared to be satisfied.

If Mr. Bird said that the service had been an "utter chaos," how did he and many others get their supplies of provisions and other necessities—their water supply even—if it were not for transport service?

He (Mr. Wolfe) had anticipated the breakdown of the Peak tram service from previous experience, and had made arrangements beforehand to meet such an emergency with the result that as soon as the trams stopped after delivering the bread early in the morning, provisions—meat and milk, and even coal and firewood—were immediately taken up to the Peak by motor transportation. By trucks as far as the new motor road went, and then by police patrol motor cycles and side cars along the old roads to the summit, where, he presumed, Mr. Bird got his supplies at the Peak Hotel-like anyone else.

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If Mr. Bird could forget all the splendid self-sacrificing help rendered

AMOY WEDDING.

SORBY—REED.

The wedding took place at the Union Church, Amoy, recently, of Miss Margaret Dale Sorby, a daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Sorby, of Workop, and a well-known and popular member of the Hongkong Education Service, to Capt. H. G. Reed, T.A., Secretary and Superintendent of Police to the Kulangsu Municipal Council, Amoy. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. L. Gordon Phillips, and the bride who was tastefully attired in a dress of cream georgette with black lace hat, was given away by Mr. H. J. Morse of the Standard Oil Co. Mrs. Morse was the matron-of-honour, while the duties of best man were discharged by Capt. F. R. Smith, M.C., of the Australian Flying Corps.

After the ceremony, the happy couple passed under an archway of crossed bayonets formed by members of the Municipal Police outside the Church porch.

A reception was afterwards held at the Municipal Buildings, when over a hundred guests were present. There were many beautiful and valuable presents which were admired by all.

The bride until recently was teaching at the Kowloon British School, and some months ago she was complimented by the Chief Justice for her plucky chase of a highway robber who snatched her wrist watch in Queen's Gardens and succeeded in keeping him in sight until he was interrupted by a soldier in Glencairn.

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A reception was afterwards held at the Municipal Buildings, when over a hundred guests were present. There were many beautiful and valuable presents which were admired by all.

The bride until recently was teaching at the Kowloon British School, and some months ago she was complimented by the Chief Justice for her plucky chase of a highway robber who snatched her wrist watch in Queen's Gardens and succeeded in keeping him

MR. PARKER NESS'S REPLY
TO THE REPORT.

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong 18th August 1922.

Sir.—I have to thank you for your courtesy in furnishing me with a copy of the Report of the joint Committee of the two Chambers of Commerce, on the proposed agreement with the Telephone Company for an extension of its Licence. I have read this document with care, which to my mind discloses no good cause for the continued postponement of the conclusion of the new licence.

Let me, before calling attention in detail to its terms, remind you shortly of the long drawn out negotiations to which this report is the latest contribution.

Two and a half years ago the Telephone Company, suffering like others both here and elsewhere from the rise in prices consequent on the War applied to the Government for a reconsideration of the subscription rates which—fixed many years ago under different circumstances—were out of date and had become inapplicable to the present time. The Government acknowledged that our application deserved consideration, if it was justified by facts, and set afoot enquiries to get full information on the subject. In the first instance, they appointed Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews to acquire and furnish information on the value of the Company's undertaking and the figure of the rates that would return fair and reasonable compensation for the service. These Gentlemen pursued their inquiries over a period of more than a year, and, although their conclusions led to no settlement of the above questions, the Report made some important admissions which bear closely on the situation to-day.

In answering a question put by you as to the value of the existing undertaking Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews stated:—

"The work involved in this kind of valuation calls for the services of a technical Telephone Expert; moreover one who specialises in Telephone Construction."

"It must be made clear from the outset that it is not the value of the plant according to the books that we are dealing with, and we have taken the words "value of the existing undertaking" to mean the "present value" that is to say what it would cost to construct and establish plant of equal capacity less an appropriate deduction in respect of depreciation."

"The Telephone Company based their claim on cost, plus an addition of 190% representing the increased cost of material and labour as compared with pre-war cost. Enquiries of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. through our Shanghai office have confirmed this increase and other matters connected with Telephone Costs. Further, according to the Report of the Departmental Committee on Telephone rates presented to Parliament in 1920 the following statement shows the percentages by which the present cost of the main items of the telephone plant exceeds the pre-war average cost," giving an average increase of 204 per cent. over pre-war costs.

In another place in the same Report the Firm adds on the subject of Depreciation:—

"The difficulty confronting us is the amount of such allowance, and we are not in a position to state what it should be, as we have not the necessary technical knowledge to form a scientific opinion." As before stated, the real present value is the cost of construction less depreciation."

Again, "The Company, the Government itself will recognise is entitled to a fair remuneration for their services, and the statement marked B. shows how the Company will fare on the basis of \$100 per annum." Referring to this \$100 basis, they add "It must be noted that the above essentially rough estimate is based on 10,000 subscribers" (the actual number is under 6,000).

In short the Report announced that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were unable, for want of expert knowledge, to ascertain the value of the Capital employed and on which alone the rates which would give a fair and reasonable profit could be arrived at.

Before the Report came into the Government's possession, you had gone to England, where you ascertained that there had been a general rise in telephone rates, and came to the conclusion that an increase of the Hongkong rate beginning at \$150.00 per subscriber was reasonable and that the return to the operating company should be 12% per annum, any excess beyond this percentage being divisible equally between the Subscribers and the Company. All this you announced to Sir Newton Stubb and myself in a letter, a copy of which you read to the Chamber of Commerce here when you recently met them to explain the agreement the Government was prepared to conclude with the Company.

In the meantime, the Colonial Secre-

tary had appointed a local Committee, of which Mr. Marsh was a member, to consider and advise the Government on the question of increased rates. This Committee, like Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, found that they had been asked to undertake a task which required technical knowledge not obtainable in the Colony, but notwithstanding this suggested a rate of \$120.00 arrived at, apparently, on no known basis, but as a midway figure between the old rate and that asked by the Company.

Neither of these reports were of such a nature as to guide the Government to a satisfactory decision. They then resolved to seek the guidance of specialists in Telephone Construction, and arranged with the Company to bring one specialist to the Colony, while the Government would bring another, who would confer together and furnish their findings on the amount of the rates and the value of the undertaking. Mr. Cook, one of the best known authorities in London on telephone matters and the successor to the recent Head of Commons Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of London rates, was invited by the Company and Mr. Cole the General Manager of the Shanghai Telephone Company, was invited by the Government to visit the Colony for the above purpose. These gentlemen in due course agreed on a basis for arriving at a revised schedule of charges to replace the one which the war conditions had thrown out of perspective, and presented their new schedule to the Government jointly agreed on and recommended for adoption. The Government thereupon adopted it, and introduced the schedule in the draft agreement which was mainly drawn up by Mr. Cole, and you after consultation with H.E. the Governor authorised the publication of these new rates. It is true that, although no one seriously contemplated the postponement that has since taken place in the signature of the Agreement, it was mentioned that something befall its due completion that notification would not in the mean time take effect. The scale of charges had at long last been arrived at by experts who knew their business and was accepted by the Government and the Company. The rates question was regarded on both sides as a closed book. En passant, it may be remarked that the newly authorised rates are materially less than those authorised in India and elsewhere.

On the valuation of the undertaking the appraisers differed, Mr. Cook certifying the reconstruction cost at £226,286 and the present day value i.e. after allowing for depreciation at £279,687. Mr. Cole on the other hand valued it at £210,867. You thereupon sent for the appraisers and asked for an explanation of their difference. Mr. Cook represented that the valuation which had been prepared under his supervision and carefully checked by him had been conducted on a sound basis which he was prepared to defend in the witness box, whereas the basis of Mr. Cole's valuation was open to attack as departing from standard practice based on legal decisions. Mr. Cole is understood to have said that his figure of \$210,837 was a sum on which he thought that negotiations between a willing buyer and a willing seller might be based! You eventually approved of Mr. Cook's figures as being in your judgment the right one, and this you announced to the Chamber of Commerce when you recently met them to explain the agreement which contained Mr. Cook's figures and which the Government were ready to conclude with the Company. At the termination of the meeting the Chamber of Commerce proposed the appointment of the present joint committee to consider and report on the Draft Agreement, a proposition in which you acquiesced. This Committee has after a lapse of 2 months sent in their Report and with some of its details I propose to deal with seriatim.

Part I, Clause 6. The Hongkong and Kowloon Exchange Plants and the Subscribers' Station Plant were especially designed for use in this humid climate. The plant is of standard design and exactly the same type as at present manufactured by Messrs. L. M. Ericsson for installation in conjunction with new systems elsewhere. Within the last two years the Hongkong Exchange plant has been added to the extent of one third of its present capacity. After the installation of the new system now necessary to provide greater capacity, the present exchange plants will be used for smaller exchanges in outlying areas during development. Many of the present magneto instruments are of the convertible type and are suitable for use on the Central Battery system; Magneto instruments which are not of the convertible type would be used in the development of outlying areas. The cables and other outside plant are of the best design and construction and are entirely suitable for use with the Central Battery System. Therefore, to the statement that the system is to a great extent

obsolete is erroneous. Full allowance for depreciation has been made in respect of the plant in Mr. W. W. Cook's valuation.

Part I, Clause 6.—If Mr. Cole's valuation is based on the replacement value supplied by the Company, it must be assumed that he approved of and made these values his own. It is difficult to understand the clause "He" (Mr. Cole) "considers that £210,837 represents the present value of the undertaking sold by one owner to another." The Reporters do not indicate where and when Mr. Cole said this and I venture to think that Mr. Cole has been misunderstood, for such a statement means that he followed no legal basis of valuation at all. The clause within brackets introduced by the Reporters "with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates", indicating thereby that part of Mr. Cole's valuation of £210,837 is to be attributed to anything outside the actual land, buildings and plant, is unsupported by anything within the knowledge of the Company, and unless it appears as a definite subject of valuation in his report the presumption has no warrant.

Part I, Clause 7. The Reporters are in error in understanding that the Company's valuation of £279,687 is their idea of a fair value for the undertaking transferred from one owner to another as a going concern (with presumably an extension of licence and powers to increase rates). The valuation is as described in Mr. Cook's schedules and certificates, which include nothing for going concern nor the extension of licence. Mr. Cook was never asked or expected to take these into consideration in his valuation of the plant, as the text of his schedule and certificate proves.

There is no amount of depreciation "estimated as necessary for the new company." The Draft Agreement provides for depreciation and recoupment of a percentage "not exceeding 8%", the words in the Draft Agreement are not "amounting to", but "not exceeding," 8% depreciation, quite a different thing.

The 8% per annum depreciation is an average figure which would not apply to every item of the plant individually. In the case, for instance of Steel Poles, the depreciation is slow and the residual value high (40% after 25 years' life), in the case of another item of the plant—Storage Batteries, for example—the depreciation is rapid (about 14%) and the residual value nil.

This exemplifies the error into which you may fall when dealing with matters of a technical character.

Part I, Clause 8. The Company contend that the increased rates are already much overdue and that no interruption is to take place in the service during the period of transition from one system to another, and the working costs will be increased during this period, there is no reason for postponing the increase which it is contended should have been granted to them 2 years ago. If Mr. Cole, subsequently to the publication by the Company of the proposed new rates, suggested that they should only come into force 2 or 3 years hence the suggestion was not communicated to the Company; and indeed such a suggestion would be inconsistent with his actions and with the terms of the Draft Agreement in the preparation of which he was the chief mover. No such suggestion was never made when Mr. Cook and I agreed upon the scale.

Part I, Clause 9. The Company is not able with present rates to earn a fair return on the Capital necessarily employed in rendering the service, and it is, of course, upon this Capital that the rate should be based, indeed for rate making purposes, an additional sum for the "going concern" is generally admitted. The profit referred to in 1921 was £16,928 in London which was equivalent to something under 2% on £280,000.

Part I, Clause 10. The dividends payable to the Company since its commencement in 1883 are as follows:

1883	1906	nil
1907	1914	5% on £14,761
1915	1921	16% on £39,761

The true Capital has risen until it is now £280,000 and the number of subscribers' stations has grown from a few hundred to 6746. It is apparent also that the value of the service to each subscriber has thus increased immensely since the £10 rate was first introduced.

Such divisible profits as were earned over the above dividend were put into the business. Had the Capital been increased by new issues from time to time, a less dividend even than the above would have been paid on the larger capital. The Company is, and always has been, a private one owned by the Oriental Telephones and Electric Co. Ltd. and seeing it had no outside shareholders it was not called upon to periodically bring its issued share capital into accord with its true Capital. In a new telephone company were formed to set up business in Hongkong, it would cost

them, according to Mr. W. W. Cook, £326,286 for the reconstruction of the present establishment, and upon this £326,286 reconstruction price a return would have to be made to the shareholders; yet the Committee describe it as "grasping" when the Company expects a dividend on £280,000 the ascertained value of the present undertaking. Whether part of the Capital arises, (it does here, from appreciation in value of buildings necessary to the Company's business, or from a rise in the value of a portion of its plant, is irrelevant at it would be for the Company to object to have its rates fixed on depreciated Capital. It must be allowed that had the plant decreased in value, say to half of its cost, the Company would not be justified in valuing its property for rate-making purposes at its original cost. The same principle of course applies if its property has appreciated. The method which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews claim to be the right one in valuing an undertaking, namely what it would cost to construct and establish plant of equal capacity, less an appropriate deduction in respect of depreciation, is the course pursued by Mr. Cook. The "cost price" or "the money invested" had rightly no place in arriving at the "present value."

Part II, Clause 3 (a). The existing Company will retain an interest equivalent to what it brings in to the new company side by side with the local subscribers whom the Company hope will be ready to co-operate as Directors and Shareholders.

(b) Has no relevance to the present situation.

(c) This is doubtful.

(d) The fall of prices, such as it was, was allowed for by the appraisers up to March when the valuations were made. The London Committee recently reporting of the rates there saw no likelihood of any material fall during the next 5 years. (e) Mr. Cook's valuation was based, as he says "on a sound basis which I am prepared to defend in the witness box based on legal decisions." His certificates indicate that it followed the course approved by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, namely reconstruction cost less depreciation.

I know of no difference between the basis of valuation in case of the National Telephone Company and that adopted by Mr. Cook in the present instance. The system known as the Tramway Terms i.e. property and plant at valuation, plus 10% for compulsory sale, and plus goodwill, was the one applied to the present case without any addition for goodwill, going concern or compulsory sale.

It is not yet known what the depreciation will be in the future, except that by the Agreement it must not exceed 8%.

Part II, Clause 5. The property from its situation is necessary for the business being situated in or very near to the Telephone Centre. It is proposed in erecting the new building, to add two floors for public offices which would be let until the time arrives when the whole of the building might be necessary for the business. This should be a source of revenue to the Company.

(Continued on page 8)

TO-DAYS
ADVERTISEMENTS.THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June 1922.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 11th September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 30th August 1922 until the 11th September 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
SEIWAN, TCMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 21, 1922.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

N O T I C E I S HEREBY GIVEN that 3 Scrip Certificates with respect to 8 shares numbered 2652/2653, 5855/5857 and 7043/7045 respectively in the above Company in the name of Miss Julia P. dos Remedios of Macao have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 6th September 1922, 3 new Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Miss Julia P. dos Remedios, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 22, 1922.

NOTICES.

OUR NEW SEASON'S STOCK

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 4a Des Voeux Road Central, Macao, Tino Cook & Son, or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

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Java Maru Thursday, 24th August

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PASSENGER service.

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STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

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HAIFONG Capt. W. O. Paspero FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.

HAIFONG Capt. W. S. Turnbull TUESDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.

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**HOW TO SAVE LIFE
IN THE WATER.**
"WATER FIRST AID."

Recently the public of Hongkong was given an article on "Learning How to Swim." Now that we have all learned to swim we can advance a stage higher in the nautical art. If we stopped at swimming alone, it would be very selfish, for who would go to all that trouble just to be able to swim for his own pleasure. In these days we look at things in a different light than the Cave man did who always put self first. This is the Age of Service and our desire to learn to swim should be backed up by a more dominant desire to be able to save a life from drowning, if need be. There is no doubt about the need in Hongkong judging from the number of reported drownings every year and the Good Lord only knows how many are not reported. It is impossible to form enough Volunteer Life Saving Corps to handle all the beaches around Hongkong and why should we leave the matter of saving life to a select few? The slogan of the Red Cross, "every swimmer a potential life saver," should likewise be adopted by all of us who are learning to swim or teaching others. Swimming in itself is incomplete regardless of how good you are. Unless you possess the knowledge and the ability to save the life of a person in distress in the water, your expertise is of no value to society and will die unknotted with you. I repeat, "every swimmer a potential life saver."

Some people say, "when a man is drowning, all you have to do is to go out and get him" any swimmer can do that. Why all this talk about life saving?" It is true that all you have to do is to go out and get him, but the trouble is in the "getting." Most of our would-be life savers were "gotten" rather than doing the "getting" and the result is a double tragedy instead of one or none.

A knowledge of swimming is absolutely essential in saving life so don't think for a minute that any Tom, Dick or Harry can do it. He must possess a knowledge of the "holds" and "breaks," the "carries," and methods of resuscitation, or fail in the attempt. Yes, all you have to do is to go out and get him but don't think for a minute that a distressed swimmer is going to let you swim quietly up to him, take hold of him and tow him back to shore. In most cases you will have the hardest fight in your little time, especially if the distressed one is a bigger man, and you have to "keep your head" and use science on him, or he will "get" you. A drowning man has lost his self-control and will grab at straw in order to save himself. The grip that he gets on you is not an ordinary one, it is the grip of death, and you have got to "break" it and effect a "carry" in order to land your man. Not all swimmers can be good life savers but all swimmers can attain a fair degree of proficiency. To be a life saver one must possess certain swimming ability, which we will take up now.

First, he must be a strong swimmer, not necessarily a speedy one. Second, he must have the ability to do the side underarm stroke, swim on the back without the arms, propel himself feet first and the Trudgeron or Crawl for going to the rescue. Third, he must be able to do a surface dive, swim with eyes open under water, use rhythmic breathing and be able to gasp for his breath in less than a moment's notice. Fourth, he must possess a strong frog kick and an equally strong scissor kick. It is foolish for a person to try to tow a non-swimmer before he has acquired a good frog or scissor kick. It cannot be done.

We will first discuss the various "holds," "breaks," and "carries" and then take up "masking the rescuer." If a drowning person catches hold of you, remember the first essential is to keep cool and not to lose your head. The knowledge of the various methods of release are worthless unless you keep confidence in yourself. Lose no time in getting your "break" and putting your man on his back ready to be towed ashore.

"Holds" and "breaks."

1. Wrist hold and break. When the rescuer is held by the wrists with an ordinary grasp, he should raise both arms forward and upward and then snap them downward and outward turning the closed fists outward. He must "break" water while doing this or do it under water. Breaking the hold under water gives the rescuer a better opportunity to get behind his victim. It must be remembered to always get behind your victim and stretch him out on his back.

If rescuer's hands are low in front, he should throw his hands upward and outward. In these "breaks" the leverage goes against the thumb of the victim and he must let go or have them dislocated.

2. Neck hold from the front and break. When the rescuer is grasped around the neck with one or both hands he should place one hand

against the point of the chin and between the arms and the body of the victim, the other hand he should put against the elbow of the victim. He should then push hard against the victim's chin, turning his head to the outside and at the same time push up on his elbow and "duck" under it. As he "ducks" under the elbow he should immediately turn his victim so as to get behind him.

Another method is to put the left hand in the small of the victim's back and right against the victim's chin with the first and second fingers over the victim's nose. His head is forced back until under water. The victim will have to breathe through his mouth under water and thus causing him to choke. He then thinks about breathing and releases his hold.

3. When clutched around the body and arms. The rescuer should take a deep breath and drop or slip downwards at the same time raising his arms forcibly sideways upwards. The right knee should be placed against the stomach of the victim so as to push him away as the drop is made. Immediately grab his right wrist with your right hand and turn him around ready to be towed to shore. In all cases where you must break a hold remember to turn your victim around and get him on his back where he is not dangerous.

4. The strangle hold or neck hold from behind and neck hold. This is the most dangerous of all holds and often happens with inexperienced life savers. Tread water or take the victim under with you after you have taken a big breath. Grasp his right wrist with your right hand and his left with your left, slowly bend forward making sure of your hold on his wrists, now strike the head back forcibly against his nose and pull his arms sideways. If he doesn't let loose bend a couple of his fingers backward and carry him under the water. Between the pain and the ducking you can get free.

5. Body hold and leg scissors around the body and break. Always break the arms hold first and then you can kick yourself free. To break the arms hold turn toward the victim and put the heel of one hand against his chin and the fingers over his nose, with the other hand bend his fingers backward until the pain makes him release the hold. The pain will have caused the victim to loosen his legs and you can kick yourself free or you can bend forward and grasp the toes twisting and bending them until he loses his hold.

There are other combinations of holds which are possible for a drowning person to take because he is not thinking how he is going to grasp you. However, a thorough knowledge of the above will enable you to cope with any situation which may arise.

Remember, do not lose your head regardless of what hold he gets on you. As long as you can breathe freely just take your time and figure of what "break" you need to use and then use it. You are a better man than he is just so long as you can think clearly and act accordingly.

"CAREYS" OR METHODS OF RESCUE
After you have broken any hold which the victim may have gotten on you and you have turned him on his back, the next thing is to get him to shore. If you have had to swim very far in order to reach your man you must be very careful how you use your strength in towing him to safety. The following "carries" depend upon the victim whether he is struggling or passive or whether he is just a tired swimmer wanting relief:

1. The head carry. If the victim is passive this very good "carry" for those who have a good frog kick. Both hands are placed at the sides of the victim's head and over his ears. His head is then turned back and his mouth kept clear of the water. Turning the head back tends to make the body rise to the surface. This you should do by all means so that your strength will not be sapped in case he begins to struggle again. It is easier because there is less resistance to the water. The rescuer swims on his back with his feet alone. Should he grow tired this way he can change to another carry. This is the easiest carry.

2. The two-point carry of the Red Cross. The rescuer swims on his side using the scissors kick and one arm. The other arm is used to support the victim in this manner. The hand grasps the upper arm of the victim over the biceps muscle, thumb down; The rescuer's elbow is pushed under the back of the victim who is kept in a horizontal position on his back. Whatever you can talk to the victim about emphasize his keeping his head back so you need not use up your strength in supporting his body.

3. Cross chest carry. In this carry the rescuer swims on his side and tows the victim by holding him with one arm over the shoulder on the near side of the victim and under the arm pit of the far side. The victim is on his back and may aid you by any kicking he may do.

4. If the victim is struggling the following may be used. If struggling violently, pat both your arms under the victim's shoulders and clasp your hands on his chest. Swim on your back with frog kick. When struggling moderately, grasp his arms above the elbows and hold them to the side. Don't worry about the struggling, it all helps to keep afloat. If he begins to head at the waist you must put your knee in his spine and straighten him out.

4. The tired-swimmer carry. If a person has grown exhausted while swimming but still keeps his head, the best way of aiding him is to swim on your side and let him hold on to one of your shoulders. It is unwise to let him float on his back and hold to your shoulders while you swim the breast stroke. This subjects the rescuer to too great a risk should the swimmer begin to struggle.

5. The hair carry. This is recommended by some but it is not as effective as the head carry and also subjects the rescuer to risks he should not take after winning half the battle.

METHOD OF APPROACH TO A PERSON IN DISTRESS.

If you are called upon to go to the aid of a drowning person while you are dressed in street clothes, it is not necessary to remove all the clothes, the coat and shoes are all that is necessary. If you wear suspenders it is best to keep the coat on as they will slip off the shoulders while you are swimming and allow the pants to slip down around the feet. They are also dangerous if you have to struggle with the victim. Remember you cannot lose any time in going to the rescue as the victim may sink below the surface and not rise again.

The idea that a person always comes to the surface three times before he sinks is untrue, it all depends upon how much air he is able to retain in his lungs during his struggles. Not only do you have to go immediately but you must keep your eye on the victim and know where he is should he sink before you reach him.

Should you be obliged to rescue someone who has fallen off a fast moving vessel, it is best to jump in immediately and remove the clothes after you get in the water. In this way you will be much nearer the victim.

If jumping from any height into the water where you are not sure of the depth it is wise to go in feet first. Better break a leg than your neck.

Do not swim too fast to the victim

but save your strength for the struggle and the tow to shore. A man must be a strong swimmer to tow another

seventy-five yards or even fifty yards.

It cannot be done unless you have

practiced it many times.

Always approach the drowning one from BEHIND. You may have to do a surface dive under him and watch for your chance to get behind him from under water. It is not always necessary to have a struggle with the victim. If you can get behind him and get him stretched out on his back, you have the better of him then and in most cases he will cease struggling when he feels himself being supported. If he ceases struggling, talk to him and give him confidence. You cannot always avoid a fight and the truth of it is that most of the time you have to "have it out" with the victim before you can aid him. Corson says,

"A person who is in trouble in the water, will, in a few minutes, be sure to almost everything possible to

destroy his life. He will holler all the breath out of his lungs; will struggle

ridiculously hard, which also drives

the air out of his lungs; will bend

and twist, turning his mouth under water,

instead of lying flat on his back and

shoving his mouth up the highest

point, not the top of the head which

should be turned down; will lift his

hands high out of the water, which is

the most effective method of thrusting

himself under; when is being rescued,

will do his best to drown his rescuer by

impeding all his efforts; will generally

close his eyes and shut out all

reason."

When the victim turns on you and you are face to face with him, either kick him away or else watch for an opportunity of grasping his wrist and turning him around. If he gets a hold on you, all there is to do is to keep your head, break his hold and get him on his back.

RESUSCITATION.

When you get your victim to shore he is in most cases unconscious but there has been a struggle or he sank before you got to him. If he is just an exhausted swimmer the only treatment needed is to give him a stimulant, of whiskey, black coffee, etc., and keep him warm. If he is unconscious, you will have to administer artificial resuscitation.

There are two generally accepted

methods of resuscitation, namely, the

Schaefer and the Sylvester.

In the Sylvester method the victim is laid

out on his back with a pad under his

shoulders. The operator kneels at

the head of the victim and takes a

wrist with each of his hands. The

victim's hands are then pushed

against the walls of the lower chest

and then raised sideways and up-

wards. Raising the arms fills the

lungs with air and the pushing forces

it out. This is repeated sixteen to

twenty times a minute. In the

Schaefer method the victim is laid

upon his belly, arms stretched out

overhead and his head turned to one

side. The operator kneels at the

victim's hips and places both hands

in the small of the victim's back.

Thumbs together and fingers spread

out over the lower ribs. The operator

leans forward and applies

pressure and then makes a sudden re-

lease of pressure keeping the hands in

position. This is repeated sixteen to

twenty times a minute, or the same

as natural breathing.

Before either one of these methods

are applied any tight clothes must be

loosened. Now straddle the victim's

body and raise it at the waist allowing

the water to get out of the lungs.

Very little water enters the stomach.

The mouth and nose must be wiped

free of mucus or froth. The tongue

should be pulled slightly out. Along

with the artificial respiration the

limbs should be massaged toward the

heart and heat applied. This is abso-

lutely necessary.

Most authorities agree that the

Schaefer method is the better of the

two. In the Sylvester method the

tongue has to be held out with forceps

or it will slip back into the throat and

shut off the air. Moving the arms is

awkward and the inflation and defla-

tion of the lungs is not as efficient.

Recently however, both of the methods

have received a severe set back.

Scientists have discovered that

circulation and not respiration is the

medium for resuscitation of the

drowned and both of these methods

are based upon respiration. It is true

that many have been resuscitated

with these two methods but it has

probably been because of the massag-

ing and application of heat that that

because of the pressure on the ribs.

The modern theory that carbon

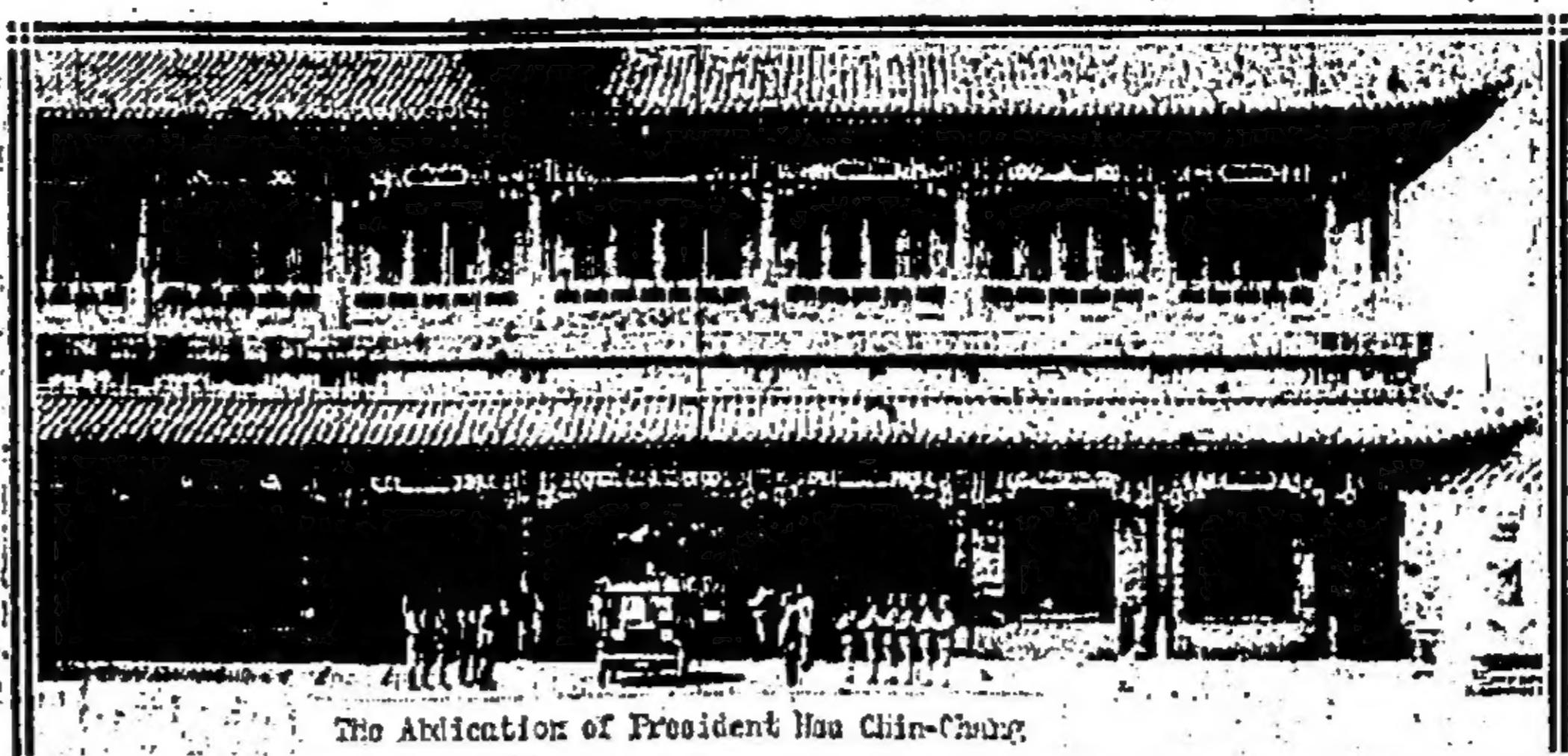
dioxide is not a waste product to b-

een rid of as quickly as possible but

has a definite function of stimulating the respiratory action, is the basis of the new method of resuscitation. The CO₂ is gotten from the blood which is brought to the lungs by the action of massage and heat. In this method you do not have to press upon the ribs but simply massage the limbs toward the heart and apply



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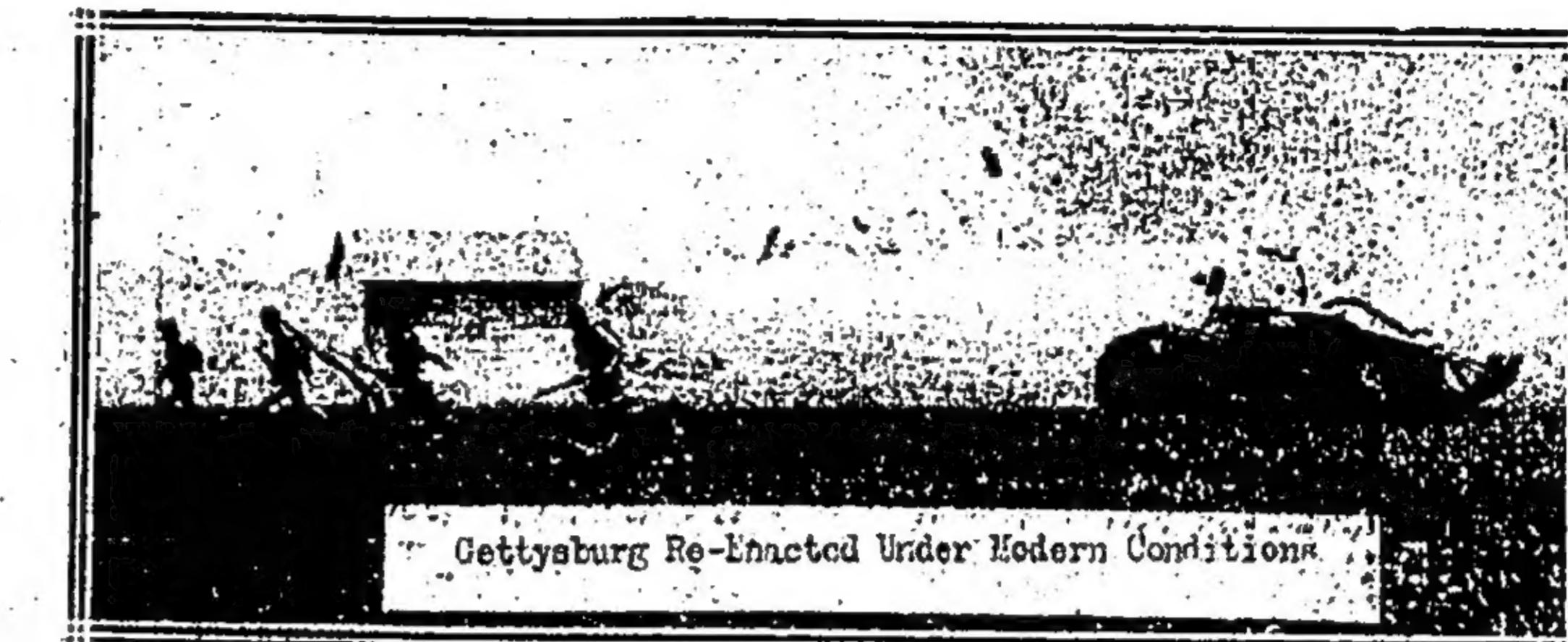
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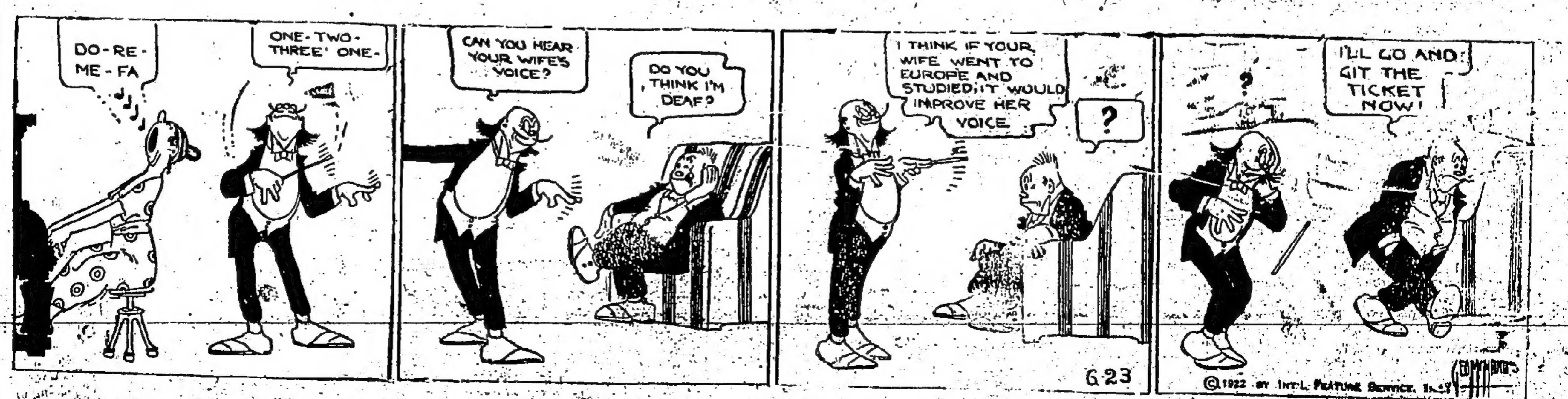
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